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| Title      | A Revision of the Subgenus Larandrena of the Genus Andrena of Eastern Asia (Hymenoptera, Andrenidae)               |
| Author(s)  | Xu, Huan-Li; Tadauchi, Osamu   |
| Citation   | Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University    50(2)    p391-397; 九州大学大学院農学研究院紀要    50(2)    p391-397 |
| Issue Date | 2005-10-01   |
| URL        | <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2324/4652">http://hdl.handle.net/2324/4652</a>                                      |
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## A Revision of the Subgenus *Larandrena* of the Genus *Andrena* of Eastern Asia (Hymenoptera, Andrenidae)<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

XU Huan-Li and Osamu TADAUCHI\*

Department of Entomology, College of Agronomy and Biotechnology,  
China Agricultural University, Beijing, 100094 China

\* Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University,  
Fukuoka, 812-8581 Japan

(Received June 24, 2005 and accepted July 26, 2005)

The subgenus *Larandrena* of the genus *Andrena* of eastern Asia is revised and three species are recognized. One species, *Andrena (Larandrena) geae* is new to science from China and Korea, *A. (Larandrena) echizenia* Hirashima et Haneda and *A. (Larandrena) ventralis* Imhoff are recorded from China for the first time. A key to East Asian species of *Larandrena* is given.

### INTRODUCTION

The small subgenus *Larandrena* was erected by LaBerge based on the North American species *Andrena miserabilis* Cresson in 1964. This subgenus is similar to the subgenus *Parandrena* Robertson (1897) except possession of the two submarginal cells in the forewings in both sexes and the male sixth sternum being reflected with apicolateral teeth. Warncke (1968) considered *Larandrena* to be synonymy of *Parandrena* due to their similarities. LaBerge and Ribble (1972) insisted to retain the both names of *Larandrena* and *Parandrena* since the two groups of bees are probably monophyletic, respectively. Hirashima and Haneda (1973) gave comments on *Parandrena* and *Larandrena*, redescribed *Larandrena* and recorded this subgenus from Japan with two new Japanese species. Warncke (1975) described a new species of this subgenus from Spain. Dylewska (2000) recorded *A. ventralis* from Poland and regarded *A. (Larandrena) fukuiana* Hirashima et Haneda as a synonymy of *ventralis*. In Eurasian region, five species, *A. ventralis* Imhoff 1832, *A. sericata* Imhoff 1868, *A. tunetana* Schmiedeknecht 1900, *A. (Larandrena) echizenia* Hirashima et Haneda 1973, *A. (Larandrena) dinizi* Warncke 1975, were included in this subgenus (Gusenleitner and Schwarz, 2002). In the course of study on East Asian *Andrena*, we examined specimens deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing and the

<sup>1</sup> Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 6, No. 17).

<sup>2</sup> This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research of an International Scientific Research Program from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (No. 07041144) and (B)(2) from Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (No. 14405025) (Both of head Investigators: O. Tadauchi).

<sup>3</sup> Results from the China-Japan Co-operative Study on "Studies on Systematics, Evolution and Biogeography of Asian *Andrena* (Hym., Apoidea, Andrenidae)" No.18.

\* Corresponding author (E-mail: tadauchi@agr.kyushu-u.ac.jp)

Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka. We describe one new species *A. (Larandrena) geae* from China and Korea, and record *A. (Larandrena) echizenia* and *A. (Larandrena) ventralis* from China for the first time. The holotype will be preserved in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China and the paratypes will be deposited in the above institute and the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan. The terminologies in the description are followed Tadauchi and Xu (1995).

### Subgenus *Larandrena* LaBerge

*Larandrena* LaBerge, 1964, Bull. Univ. Nebraska St. Mus., 4: 304–305; Hirashima & Haneda, 1973, Mushi, 47: 70. Type species: *Andrena miserabilis* Cresson, 1872, by original designation.

*Diagnosis.* Small to medium-sized bees; facial quadrangle as broad as long; pronotum with humeral angle and ridge; propodeal corbicula well developed with complete to incomplete anterior fringes, internal area with sparse, simple hairs; propodeum finely tessellate, not roughened; three submarginal cells present; tibial scopal hairs long, simple or plumose; tibial spurs normal; metasomal terga punctate or not. Male clypeus yellow; first flagellar segment usually long; genal area angulate posteriorly; 6th sternum flat or distinctly reflexed, 7th tergum with pygidial plate not well defined.

### Key to species of the subgenus *Larandrena* in eastern Asia

#### Female

1. Process of labrum moderate, trapezoidal; labrum apical to process flat; pronotum with rugulae laterally; propodeal corbicula not well formed, without anterior fringes; metasomal terga minutely punctate ..... *geae* n. sp.
- Process of labrum small, triangular; labrum apical to process transversely sulcate; pronotum without rugulae laterally; propodeal corbicula well developed with complete anterior fringes; metasomal terga impunctate ..... 2
2. Length 10 mm; process of labrum larger; clypeus narrowly smooth in the middle; scutellum narrowly smooth; propodeal enclosure distinctly rugose basally; tibial scopal hairs long, simple ..... *echizenia* Hirashima
- Length 9 mm; process of labrum much smaller; clypeus broadly smooth in the middle; scutellum more broadly smooth; propodeal enclosure less rugulose basally; tibial scopal hairs long, plumose ..... *ventralis* Imhoff

#### Male

1. First flagellar segment shorter than second one; clypeus densely punctate; propodeum with dorsal face roughened; 6th sternum flat ..... *geae* n. sp.
- First flagellar segment longer than second one; clypeus weakly and sparsely punctate; propodeum with dorsal face tessellate, not shagreened; 6th sternum reflexed ..... 2
2. Length 8–10 mm; mesoscutum densely tessellate, opaque; scutellum with nearly posterior half finely granular; propodeal enclosure rugulose basally; 6th sternum slightly reflexed, apicolateral angles rounded ..... *echizenia* Hirashima et Haneda
- Length about or less than 8 mm; mesoscutum weakly tessellate, smooth and shiny

posteriorly; scutellum nearly entirely smooth and shiny; propodeal enclosure less rugulose basally; 6th sternum distinctly reflexed, apicolateral angles tooth-like ..... *ventralis* Imhoff

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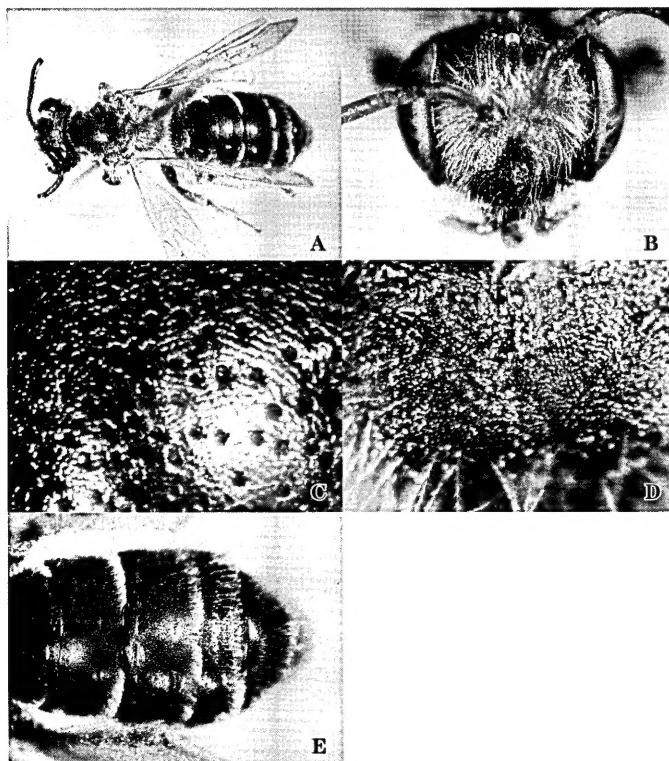
***Andrena (Larandrena) geae* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1: A-E)

**Female.** BL 8.2-11.0 mm, WL 7.0-7.5 mm (n=20).

**Color.** Flagellum reddish brown beneath; mandible with apical half or less reddened; wing membranes hyaline, veins and pterostigma yellowish brown; tibial spurs testaceous; posterior depressions of metasomal terga reddish brown.

**Pubescence.** Hairs on head moderately dense, pale white to yellow; those on clypeus 300-400 $\mu$ ; those on vertex 400 $\mu$ , yellow; those on genal area 200-500 $\mu$ ; facial fovea bright brown. Hairs on thorax sparse to dense, yellow to whitish; those on mesoscutum 300-400 $\mu$ , sparse, yellowish; those on scutellum and metanotum 400 $\mu$ , dense, yellow; those on mesepisternum 400-700 $\mu$ , whitish; propodeal corbicula developed with well



**Fig. 1. A-E.** *Andrena (Larandrena) geae* n. sp. Female A: general habitus; B: head in frontal view; C: mesoscutum; D: propodeum; E: metasomal terga.

arranged dorsal fringes, anterior fringes lacking, internal area with sparse, simple hairs; trochanteral floccus perfect, whitish; femoral floccus dense; tibial scopal hairs long, simple, whitish. Hairs on metasomal terga short and sparse, whitish; terga 2–4 with white hair bands, which interrupted on tergum 2 medially; caudal fimbria yellow mixed with white laterally; sterna 2–5 with incomplete whitish subapical fimbriae.

**Structure.** Head:  $HL/HW=0.82$ .  $HW: MsW: MtW=2.7: 2.7: 2.9$ . Vertex short, densely tessellate. OOD: POD: OCD=0.6: 0.3: 0.15.  $FL1=FL2+3$ ,  $FL2=FL3$ ,  $FL3$  broader than long, intermediate segments about quadrate. Eyes with inner margins subparalleled. Facial fovea narrow, extending to below a level at lower margin of antennal fossae, close to eye,  $FVL=1.1$  mm,  $FVW=0.2$  mm. Supraclypeal area finely tessellate, dulled by minute PP. Face above antennal fossae with weak longitudinal rugulae and obscure interrugal PP. Facial quadrangle as long as broad (about 1.8: 1.8). Clypeus nearly flattened, weakly tessellate and broadly shiny medially, surface with shallow, sparse large  $PP\phi 20\text{--}30\mu$ ,  $IS=1\text{--}2$ , smaller and denser PP on extreme angle, median area irregularly impunctate,  $CPL=0.8$  mm. Process of labrum moderate, trapezoidal, entire apically. Labrum apical to process with median cristae. Lower paraocular area weakly tessellate, shiny with crowded  $PP\phi 20\mu$ ,  $IS<0.5$ . Malar space linear. Genal area broader than eye,  $GW: EW=0.7: 0.6$ , surface finely tessellate, narrowing shiny with minute PP near eye. Mesosoma: pronotum with humeral angle and weak ridge, space between ridge and posterior pronotal lobe with several rugulae, dorsal surface densely reticularly shagreened. Mesoscutum and scutellum densely tessellate marginally, broadly and weakly tessellate medially, surface shiny with sparse small PP,  $IS=1\text{--}2$ . Propodeal enclosure densely tessellate apically, weakly regulate basally with short rugulae; dorsal face of propodeum shagreened by coarse tessellation. Mesepisternum densely tessellate with obscure PP. Vein 1st *m-cu* meeting second submarginal cell at basal two-thirds of cell. Metasoma: Metasomal terga weakly tessellate, broadly shiny; tergum 1 with minute PP,  $IS=1\text{--}2$ ; tergum 2 with dense minute PP,  $IS=1$  except apical area; tergum 3 with weak, obscure minute PP; tergum 4 nearly impunctate; posterior depressions of terga well indicated; pygidial plate V-shaped with rounded apex, internal area with weak triangular area. Sterna 2–5 weakly tessellate, shiny, impunctate basally, weakly punctate apically.

**Male.** BL 7.0–8.7 mm, WL 6.3–7.5 mm (n=4).

**Color.** Flagellum reddish brown beneath; clypeus yellow; mandible with apical third or more reddened; wing membranes subhyaline, veins and pterostigma reddish brown; tibial spurs yellowish; posterior depressions of metasomal terga dark reddish brown.

**Pubescence.** Hairs on head dense, whitish to light brown; those on clypeus  $300\text{--}600\mu$ , whitish; those on face along inner margin of eye and genal area outer margin of eye light brown; those on vertex  $400\text{--}600\mu$ , dull yellow. Hairs on thorax dense, whitish to fulvous; those on mesoscutum and scutellum  $500\text{--}600\mu$ , fulvous; those on mesepisternum  $600\text{--}700\mu$ , whitish. Hairs on metasomal terga rather short and sparse, terga 2–4 with weak, short whitish apical fasciae; sterna 2–5 with short, complete whitish subapical fimbriae.

**Structure.** Head:  $HL/HW=0.76$ .  $HW: MsW: MtW=2.5: 2.0: 2.2$ . Vertex as in female. OOD: POD: OCD=0.6: 0.4: 0.15.  $FL1<FL2$ ,  $FL2$  and following segments distinctly longer than broad. Eyes with inner margins subparalleled. Supraclypeal area and face above antennal fossae sculptured as in female. Facial quadrangle broader than long (about 1.7:

1.5). Clypeus flattened, shiny with shallow and weak PP  $\phi 20\mu$ , IS  $< 1$ ; CPL = 0.7 mm. Process of labrum truncate, thickened and weakly emarginate apically, surface smooth and shiny. Mandibles long, decussate. Lower paraocular area as in female. Malar space linear. Genal area broad, angulate posteriorly, GW: EW = 0.8: 0.7, surface finely tessellate with obscure PP. Mesosoma: Pronotum with sharp humeral angle and ridge, space between ridge and posterior lobe with paralleled rugulae. Thoracic form and sculpture similar in female, occasionally mesoscutum and scutellum densely tessellate, not shiny. Vein 1st *m-cu* meeting second submarginal cell at middle of cell. Metasoma: Metasomal terga weakly tessellate, broadly shiny; tergum 1 nearly impunctate or with obscure microscopic PP; tergum 2 with microscopic PP, IS = 1–2, terga 3–5 nearly impunctate; posterior depressions of terga moderately indicated. Sternae 2–5 weakly tessellate, shiny with scattered microscopic PP; sternum 6 flat, not emarginate apically.

*Type material.* Holotype female, Beijing, China, 11. iv. 1977 (Y-r. Wu). Paratypes: CHINA, Beijing: 1 male, 27. iii. 1950; 2 females, 11. iv. 1950; 1 female, 8. v. 1950 (L-y. Wang); 1 male, 2. iv. 1952; 2 females, 13–15. vi. 1953; 9 females and 1 male, 10–23. iv. 1963 (S-m. Ge); 1 female, 24. iv. 1973 (S-f. Wang); 1 male, 11. iv. 1978 (Y-s. Shi). Hebei Province: 3 females, Changli, 28. iv. 1962 (T-r. Chen); 1 female, Beidaihe, 3. v. 1962 (T-r. Chen). Liaoning Province: Dalian: 1 male, 9. iv. 1961 (Y-l. Chen); 1 female, 16. v. 1962 (T-r. Chen). KOREA: 1 female, Kojo, 14. v. 1941 (M. Yamada).

*Remarks.* This species is similar to *Andrena echizenia* Hirashima et Haneda. But it can be separated from *echizenia* by the mesoscutum very weakly tessellate and shiny, the metasomal terga more or less punctate, the female trapezoidal labral process and the pronotum with lateral rugulae and the male 6th sternum flat.

*Distribution.* China (Beijing, Hebei, Liaoning Provs.); Korea (north Korea).

*Flight records.* Female: mid April to mid June. Male: late March to mid April.

*Floral associations.* China: collected on *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*. *Malus domestica*; Korea: collected on *Malus domestica*.

#### ***Andrena (Larandrena) echizenia* Hirashima et Haneda**

*Andrena (Larandrena) echizenia* Hirashima et Haneda, 1973, Mushi, 47: 71–72 [female & male, Japan]; Tadauchi *et al.*, 2001, Esakia, (41): [in URL].

*Specimens examined.* Holotype female (Type No. 2022, Kyushu Univ.), Shinkawana, Ohno, Fukui Pref., Honshu, Japan, 28. iii. 1972 (Y. Haneda). Other material: CHINA, Jilin Province: 1 male, Jilin City, 16. vi. 1965 (P-y. Wang).

*Remarks.* This species is very similar to *Andrena ventralis* Imhoff. But it is characterized by the female with the clypeus narrowly smooth in the middle, the propodeal enclosure with basal portion weakly wrinkled, the male with 6th sternum slightly reflexed.

*Distribution.* China (new record, Jilin Prov.); Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

*Flight records.* Female: late March to early May. Male: late March to mid June.

*Floral association.* China: *Pyrus* sp. Japan: *Salix* spp.

***Andrena (Larandrena) ventralis* Imhoff**

*Andrena ventralis* Imhoff, 1832, *Isis* (Oken) Jena: 1206–1207 [female and male, Switzerland].

*Andrena (Larandrena) ventralis*: Gusenleitner and Schwarz, 2002, *Entomofauna, Suppl.*, 12: 810–811 [remarks].

*Andrena rufiventris* Eversmann, 1852 (*nec Andrena rufiventris* Lepeletier, 1841), *Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou*, 25: 32 [E–European Russia].

*Andrena mutabilis* Morawitz, 1866 (*nec Andrena mutabilis* Pérez, 1895), *Hor. Soc. ent. Ross.*, 4: 18 [new name for *Andrena rufiventris* Eversmann, 1852].

*Andrena (Larandrena) fukuiana* Hirashima et Haneda, 1973, *Mushi*, 47: 72–73 [female & male, Japan]; Tadauchi *et al.*, 2001, *Esakia*, (41): [in URL].

*Specimens examined.* Holotype female of *fukuiana* (Type No. 2023, Kyushu Univ.), Shinkawana, Ohno, Fukui Pref., Honshu, Japan, 28. iii. 1972 (Y. Haneda). Other material: CHINA, Beijing: 2 males, 12. iv. 1936; 2 males, 12–28. iii. 1965 (Y-h. Han). Shandong Province: 2 males, 8–13. iii. 1935.

*Remarks.* This species is very similar to *A. echizenia*, but it can be separated from *echizenia* by the smaller size, the female clypeus broadly smooth in the middle, the propodeal enclosure less wrinkled basally and the male 6th sternum distinctly reflexed apically.

*Distribution.* China (new record, Beijing, Shandong Prov.); Japan (Honshu); middle to south Europe; European Russia; Turkey; Central Asia.

*Flight records.* Female: late March to early April. Male: eraly March to mid April.

*Floral association.* *Salix* spp.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We are grateful to Prof. Emeritus Y. Hirashima and Prof. Emeritus J. Yukawa of Kyushu University, Fukuoka, and Prof. Wu Yan-ru of Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing for their various help.

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